

TWO CENTS.

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SURPRISE AT HAVANA

Arrival of the Battleship Maine Arouses Much Curiosity.

CUSTOMARY COURTESIES

They Are Extended by Vice Admiral Pastor.

The Mission of the Battleship Maine Is Regarded as Important and Calculated to Encourage the Ingratulation of the Spanish Government Will Instruct Warships to Visit a Few American Ports--News from the Battlefields.

Havana, Jan. 25.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigbee, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and was saluted by the forts and war vessels.

Consul General Lee said today that nothing unpleasant happened at the interview which took place yesterday between himself and Dr. Congosto, secretary general of the government, when rumor had it that a misunderstanding took place.

Shortly after the arrival of the Maine, Lieutenant Albert Medrano, representing the captain of the port, and Vice Admiral Jose Pastor visited the United States battleship and extended the customary courtesies.

The arrival of the warship caused much surprise and excited considerable curiosity.

FRIENDLY VISITS.

Havana, Jan. 25.—A naval lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, the Spanish flagship, visited the Maine early in the afternoon, as did also an officer of the German cruiser Grosses, the schooner. Both visits were returned by Captain Sigbee, who at 5 o'clock called upon Rear Admiral Vicente Manterola, at the admiralty office, and upon Vice Admiral Pastor, after which he had a prolonged conference with Consul General Lee.

The officers and sailors of the Maine will not go ashore at present, in order to avoid possible friction, and the United States squadron will remain at the Dry Tortugas, or in the vicinity.

The Maine came to Havana to receive orders from Consul General Lee, and will probably remain here for some time.

Captain Sigbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him and the courtesy and cordially shown. The American newspaper correspondents will give a banquet to Captain Sigbee, Consul General Lee and a number of Spanish officers.

It is reported at the palace that General Maximo Gomez has fallen back across the Moron Jucaro trenches, into the Camaguey district.

FEELING AT MADRID.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—The Imparcial expresses fear that the dispatch of the United States battleship Maine to Havana will provoke a conflict, and adds: "Europe cannot doubt America's attitude towards Spain, but the Spanish people if necessary will do their duty with honor."

The newspapers generally comment upon Secretary Long's explanation of the visit of the United States battleship to Havana, and agree in expressing the opinion that her visit is "inopportune and calculated to encourage the insurgents."

It is announced that "following Washington's example," the Spanish government will "instruct Spanish warships to visit a few American ports." The Epoca asks if the dispatch of the Maine to Havana is "intended as a sop to the jingoes," and adds: "We cannot suppose the American government so naive or badly informed as to imagine that the presence of American war vessels at Havana will be a cause of satisfaction to Spain or an indication of friendship."

Havana, Jan. 25.—The Spanish forces, it is announced, have destroyed the camp of the insurgent leader Juan Delgado, near Mansangua, province of Havana. It is said to have consisted of over 200 huts. The camp of the insurgent leader, Romero, is also reported to have been destroyed. In Spanish circles it is said that the government force in reconquering near Aguacate and Tapaste, this province, has been engaged with the insurgent general, Aranguren, who was in command of 130 cavalrymen. The Spaniards are said to have killed many of the insurgents and to have captured the correspondence of Aranguren.

The chamber of commerce met again last night to consider the proposed commercial treaty with the United States.

RECEIVED WITH COURTESY.

Washington, Jan. 25.—A telegram from Consul General Lee, received at the state department today, said that the Maine had received with every courtesy. The commanders of the German and Spanish ships of war in the harbor had called upon the commander of the Maine, who had returned their calls. The Spanish forts had fired salutes and all the ceremonies called for by naval etiquette had been observed. In addition, the consul general stated that everything was tranquil in Havana.

Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome

stated that he had no advices from his home government that any Spanish war vessels were to visit this country.

HEAD ON COLLISION.

Three Men Are Killed Near Elizabethtown, Ky.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 25.—By a head-on collision of two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville road near Upton this morning, three men were killed and four badly injured. The killed are: WILLIAM MILLER, engineer. LEE ELLISON, brakeman. UNKNOWN TRAMP.

The injured are: Smith King, brakeman. Clarence Ryan, brakeman. J. M. Burnett, engineer. Frank Bell, Western Union lineman.

BIG POWDER ORDER.

Government Contracts for Ten Million Pounds.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25.—The E. I. Dupont de Nemours company, it is said, has just received a contract to furnish the government with ten million pounds of hexagonal powder, such as is used in large guns.

The company says that they know nothing about such a contract. Alfred I. Dupont, when asked, said there was nothing unusual going on at the works. The big powder mills are running full time and extra night shifts, it is said, have been put to work.

JUDGE M'COMAS WINS THE PRIZE.

Elected United States Senator to Succeed Arthur P. Gorman. Shaw's Men Go Down With Flying Colors.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25.—The fight for the seat of Senator P. Gorman in the United States senate is over and Judge Louis E. McComas, of Washington county, has won the prize. The ballot upon which he was elected, the first of today and the eighth since the contest began, resulted in his getting 43 votes, to Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, the only other Republican who remained in the race until the end.

Senator Gorman got 47 votes, the full Democratic strength in both houses, and those of Messrs. Malcolm and Taylor, who are both quite ill, being Democrats. The final ballot was the scene of the most tremendous enthusiasm, and was interspersed with speeches by members of both parties, some of which were tinged with the most intense bitterness. This was especially true of that delivered by Senator John Wirt Randall, president of the senate, who in an address lasting about twenty minutes, made the most scathing arraignment of Senator Gorman, and those of Senator Bouie and Delegates Wirt, of Cecil, and Wilkinson, of Worcester, in reply to it.

The break to McComas came as the result of last night's caucus at which 33 members were in attendance, and at which Judge McComas was practically unanimously nominated. Ten Republican delegates from Baltimore, and Senator Westcott, of Kent county, however, refused to take any part in the caucus or to consider themselves bound by it, and up to noon today when the balloting was resumed no one not in their counsels knew how they meant to vote.

When the name of Senator Westcott was reached and he after a brief speech changed his vote from Shaw to McComas, the vote stood 43 for McComas to 4 for Shaw. Messrs. Quast, Baldwin, Short and Delacour, all of Baltimore, stuck to the Baltimore city candidate to the last and went down with flying colors.

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GOVERNOR SHAW ON THE CURRENCY

Speech Made at the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT

History of the Attempt at Repudiation Dating From 1873--Wisdom of the American People in Voting Down Dishonest Schemes--A Paper Banking Currency Advocated.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The monetary conference, which opened in this city today, is the result of a movement started by the Indianapolis board of trade a little more than a year ago. This commercial body took upon itself the inauguration of a movement whose primary purpose was monetary reform.

A conference of boards of trade was called and it was determined to call a general convention of the trade and commercial organizations of the country to meet in Indianapolis January 12, 1897, to consider the currency question in a non-partisan way.

In response to this call there assembled in Indianapolis on the date named 399 delegates, representing the business interests of 108 cities in 27 states.

Following the instructions of this convention, a committee of eleven was selected to formulate a currency reform plan. After months of evidence and discussion in Washington this committee completed its report which was made public January 2.

Today's convention, which is much larger than the first, was called for the purpose of submitting the plan and securing its adoption.

The convention was called to order by Executive Chairman Hugh H. Hanna and the delegates were welcomed to the state by Governor James A. Mount.

A number of delegates arrived who were not previously announced and the whole number probably will reach 400, which is a third more than a year ago. Some of the eastern boards of trade at first declined to send delegates because they did not think it was necessary, but the taking up in the senate of the Teller resolution delegates say for the payment of bonds in silver led them to cancel their declinations and set strong delegations.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, presided. On taking the chair Governor Shaw spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR SHAW'S ADDRESS.

I believe, gentlemen, you represent today the non-partisan purpose as well as the financial principles of the majority of the American people. Every time the question has been voted upon they have declared for sound money and national honor. Back in the seventies the repudiation of both public and private debts was proposed and openly advocated. Those who espoused the cause insisted that the national debt should be honestly discharged by the unlimited issue of irredeemable paper currency (as Zach Chandler expressed in the senate) and that the national debt should be paid to no one, at no place and never. The issue was taken to the polls, and by an overwhelming majority repudiation was repudiated.

It is worthy of note that the greenback movement was pressed with greatest vigor between 1873 and 1875, while the silver dollar was not only a legal tender, but by the free use of irredeemable paper currency, must be presumed to have been, at that time at least, well centered in sound financial principles. I have since been widely educated? It doubt not so appear.

Twenty years later, in a yet more liberal form, and at a time when self-preservation appealed to many to join the ranks arrayed for the purpose, partial repudiation was proposed, and in wish to be understood as charging those who advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1, with dishonesty; I prefer to regard them as misled, but not dishonest. Nevertheless, in no unmistakable terms, it was their avowed intention to provide for the discharge of all existing liabilities, public and private, with a silver dollar of its equivalent, intrinsically worth but 50 cents of the dollar of the day, and to cancel the obligations were incurred. It was the boast of the advocates of the measure that this inferior coin should be in no manner or form of any kind, exchangeable, or convertible at par into any other coin or form of money intrinsically worth more. A cheap dollar was the battle cry of the silver forces.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLE RIDICULED.

The elementary principle that the standard coin of all countries is worth the material of which it is composed and never more, was ridiculed by the propagators of the new movement. They refused to consider the provisions of the statute which makes the present gold coin legal tender at its nominal value only when of full weight and within the limit of tolerance, provided by law; and which provides that the same coin shall possess legal tender at its nominal value to its weight when below the limit of tolerance. They failed to note the common transactions of every day life, when the foreign gold coin is exchanged for the gold coin of this country, and the gold coin of this country for its sign lands, absolutely in proportion to the material of which they are composed. They would not heed a demonstration of this same principle in the fact that the standard silver dollar of Mexico circulates, both at home and abroad, at par with gold in proportion to its bullion value.

Nevertheless, by a popular majority of over a million the country again declared, even amid the most depressing conditions that neither total nor partial repudiation found approval in the American heart and mind. Our people are honest, and they are wiser than many suppose. The safety of Republican government was never so clearly demonstrated as on November 3, 1896.

WHAT MUST BE DONE?

This being settled, what remains to be done? The people have a right to expect something. They went to the extreme limit of their opportunity in demanding

HEATED TALK IN THE SENATE

An Acrimonious Discussion of the Financial Question.

DEBATE ON THE TELLER RESOLUTION

Much Bitterness Aroused--Under Parliamentary Friction of Discussing the Indian Appropriation Bill the House Also Indulges in a Day of Talk.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Today's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost acrimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Teller resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Mr. Allison, Iowa; Mr. Berry, Arkansas, and Mr. Hearst, Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and the opponents of the resolution, the debate causing much bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech delivered by Mr. Teller, the author of the resolution, his statements calling out a suggestion from Mr. Hoar that he (Mr. Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Teller admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satisfaction to the opponents of the measure.

Mr. Quay secured the passage of a bill to indemnify the state of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the government. The amount involved is \$46,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Under the parliamentary friction of discussing the Indian appropriation bill, the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether property had come to the country as a result of the advent of the present administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent but although good natured some hard knocks were given and received.

Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians at Mt. Washburn, and moved to strike out the appropriation of the Carlisle school. No vote was taken on the motion today.

CORBETT SIGNS ARTICLES.

They Are Identical With Those Governing the Fight in Carson City.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—James J. Corbett tonight signed articles calling for a fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, which George Condit, of Detroit, is confident he can pull off next summer.

The articles are identical with those governing the fight at Carson City, with the exception of the purse which in this case is \$25,000, as against \$15,000 at Carson City.

Conditine agrees to post a forfeit of \$5,000 if the men in case he fails to pull off the fight. In return he demands a forfeit from each of \$2,500.

Conditine expressed great confidence in his ability to have the fight without interruption and said that besides Fitzsimmons and Corbett he would offer \$15,000 for "Kid" McCoy to go against Choyko, Jeffries, Maher or Ruhlin. Kid Lavigne, he said, had promised him that he would fight McPartland at 135 pounds. For this event a good purse will be offered.

Conditine is to meet Fitzsimmons in Detroit on Sunday and expresses himself as confident of being able to induce the champion to write his name beside that of Corbett on the articles of agreement.

CONDITION OF MAINE BANKS.

Annual Report of Examiners--An Increase in Deposits.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.—The annual report of the Maine bank examiners was made public this afternoon. The report shows that there are fifty-one savings banks in the state, with a capital of \$62,326,303; sixteen trust companies, with a capital of \$7,513,415; and thirty-three loan associations, with a capital of \$2,912,983. There is a decrease of four in the total number of institutions, and notwithstanding this there is an increase of \$2,792,984 in the aggregate amount of assets. They have paid depositors and stockholders \$2,646,767.11 in interest and dividends during the year.

The statement shows an increase of 4,764 in the number of depositors and \$2,121,452.89 in the amount of deposits during the year. This is nearly twice that for the preceding year. Out of a total of 167,879 depositors, 129,885 have \$500 or less standing to the credit of each.

WARNED IN RED BLOOD INK.

Ramsay Found a "White Cap" Notice on His Door.

Vineland, N. J., Jan. 25.—When Chas. Ramsay opened his front door yesterday morning he was shocked to find tacked upon the panel a white-cap notice, with the regular skull and crossbones, and a message written in blood-red ink. As soon as Ramsay could recover from his fright he looked at the notice more closely and read the following:

"Charles Ramsay, if you do not go to work at once and support your family you will be taken out some dark night and forged unmercifully."

Ramsay says he will make it hot for the "white-caps" if they molest him.

Ruined by Women and Politics.

Milville, N. J., Jan. 25.—Falling to get the appointment of postmaster of Newport that of doorkeeper of the house of assembly, Charles Hines, of Newport, today committed suicide by sending two bullets through his head. He left a note stating that women, politics and money ruined him.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Fair; Colder.

1 General—Battleship Maine Cruises Surprise at Havana. Governor Hastings Speaks at the Dinner of the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange. Governor Shaw's Views on the Currency. Doings of a Day in Congress.

2 State—Seventh Annual Meeting of the Trades League of Philadelphia. 3 Local—Caledonians Celebrate Robert Burns' Birthday. Enthronization of Bishop Talbot. 4 Editorial. New Books and Magazines. 5 Story—"An Operative Hero."

6 Local—Rev. James Moffitt Lectures on Prohibition. Judgment by Default in the \$10,000 Case. 7 Local—Mrs. James Glenn's Sad Discovery. Candidates of Two Cities. 8 Local—Suburban News. Lackawanna Township Conferes Get Together. 9 Lackawanna County News. 10 Whitney's Weekly News Budget. The Markets.

HOT WORDS FOR DANCERS.

A Riverhead Pastor Shocks Some of His Congregation.

Riverhead, L. I., Jan. 25.—The Rev. J. Howard Iford, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, this village, has followed up his attack upon the Standard Athletic club, by a sermon Sunday evening that shocked some of his congregation. The young men and women who attend the weekly hops are especially indignant at his attack upon dancing. An invitation was extended to members of the athletic club to attend and they did so in a body, occupying the front seats of the church.

The pastor rehearsed his criticism of the invitation extended by the club to the young girls without escorts, but said that he was willing to accept their excuse that it was all a blunder and done in an innocent manner. He then scored the club for having dances at all. He declared that the club might be popular if its managers would abolish dancing. He said that he believed in athletics, and would have a gymnasium attached to his church if he could. Athletics, he said, had done more for the young people than any other thing. He had and so most of the young men in the house of God some time when not under such embarrassing circumstances.

Mr. Hand said he considered the round dance a great evil. He described what he called its baneful effect on a young couple "released in each other's eyes, and faces flushed with wine and desire."

"If this is not so," asked the pastor, "why are the round dances more popular than the square dances, and why do not women dance together?"

He was certain, he said, that no young woman of Riverhead, sitting in her father's parlor and without music, would allow a young man to put his arm around her.

"Shut me up," you can, a Christian that dances!" shouted the pastor, who declared he had never yet seen one.

FOOLED INNOCENT GROCERS.

But They Were Fined \$100 Each for Selling Oleo as Butter.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 25.—Nine grocers were lined up in the city district court before Judge Relstab this morning, to answer to the charge of violating the oleomargarine law. They were arraigned on the complaint of Dairy Commissioner Maguire. Samples of the material sold by the grocers as pure butter were analyzed by Professor Shippen Wallace, of Burlington, and he pronounced them oleo.

The grocers testified that they were innocently misled by the butter from Detroit on Sunday and expresses himself as confident of being able to induce the champion to write his name beside that of Corbett on the articles of agreement.

AGAINST MORE LAND GRANTS.

Commissioner Herman Says States Misapply Them.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Commissioner Herman of the general land office has made an advance report on the bill introduced by Representative King granting and ceding to the state of Utah the public lands within its borders.

The commissioner advances many reasons why he believes the proposed cession would be foreign to the best interests of the people. Probably 200,000,000 acres of public lands have already been given to the states for various purposes, and the use they have made of them, he says, indicates that other cessions would be utilized for revenue only and not for the good of the individual.

HE WANTS \$750,000.

The Diamond Match Company, Chicago, Sued by a Lumberman.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 25.—The Diamond Match company has been sued for \$750,000. The suit grows out of its operation on the Ontonagon river.

The papers were filed in the federal court at Marquette, Mich., on behalf of Thomas Nestor, who is a lumberman in the northern Michigan peninsula.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Jan. 25.—In the middle states and New England, today, clearing and clear weather, high westerly to northwesterly winds and slowly falling temperature will prevail, preceded in the morning by rain or snow in and near the lake region and the coasts, and followed by snow buries in northern districts and gales off the coasts. On Thursday, clear, colder weather and brisk to fresh northwesterly winds will prevail.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE

First Annual Dinner of the Body at Philadelphia.

Secretary Lyman Gage One of the Guests of Honor--He Follows the Governor's Remarks with a Speech on "Our Finances"--Also Pays a Tribute to the Greatness of Philadelphia as a Commercial City.

GOV. HASTINGS' SPEECH

He Dwells on the Greatness of the Quaker City.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—The event at the Academy of Music delayed the arrival of Secretary Gage at the banquet of the Commercial Exchange until half-past 9 o'clock. When he entered the banquet room of the Hotel Walton the four hundred diners gave him a tremendous ovation. The secretary was escorted to a seat between Governor Hastings and President Samuel C. Woolman, of the exchange. It was about an hour after this that the speechmaking began.

President Woolman called the diners to order with a brief address, in which he reviewed the history of the Commercial Exchange and its growth and prosperity as evidenced by the eminent guests present at tonight's function, the first annual dinner of the body.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS' REMARKS

Governor Hastings, who responded to the toast "Pennsylvania," said, in beginning that whatever the case, the club of this city did, the state at large reap a corresponding share of the benefit. After dwelling on the growth and achievements of Philadelphia in business and finance, the governor said:

On the other hand, the almost miraculous production of iron on the western slope of the Allegheny, together with the improving facilities of internal commerce from the completion of Pennsylvania's two great western rivers to the gulf, aided in making Pittsburgh and its surroundings and supplementary cities and towns the greatest iron and steel manufacturing center in the world. On the north great bellies of industry in the anthracite coal regions like Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, and on the south, the iron and steel industry, have added a large portion of Pennsylvania's trade direct to New York city. Notwithstanding these active conditions, Philadelphia has steadily increased in population and wealth, until today in diversified interests she is the greatest manufacturing city in the country.

Then he spoke of the state generally, which he said possessed fully one-tenth the value of all the farm lands in all the states of the Union. He called attention to the fact that Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of all the coal and three-fourths of all the steel consumed in the United States, while in one year Philadelphia itself produced nearly one fourth of the total quantity of woolen goods, one-fifth of all the textiles and almost one-half of all the carpets made in America. And it could not be denied, said the governor, that Pennsylvania had well husbanded her patrimony.

She brought the market to the farmer; she brought the market to the manufacturer; she brought the market to the miner; she brought the market to the grower of the products of the soil; she brought the market to the grower of the products of the stock; she brought the market to the grower of the products of the mine; she brought the market to the grower of the products of the sea.

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